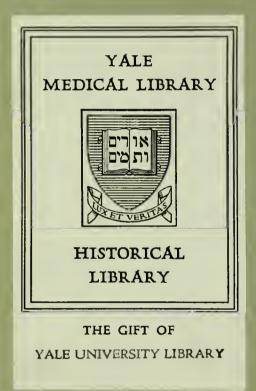


PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH. Board of Foreign Missions. Pekin Hospital, Pekin, China. (1887).





PEKIN HOSPITAL,

PEKIN, CHINA.

REPORT OF

BOUDINOT C. ATTERBURY, M.D.

Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions

(my. 87.

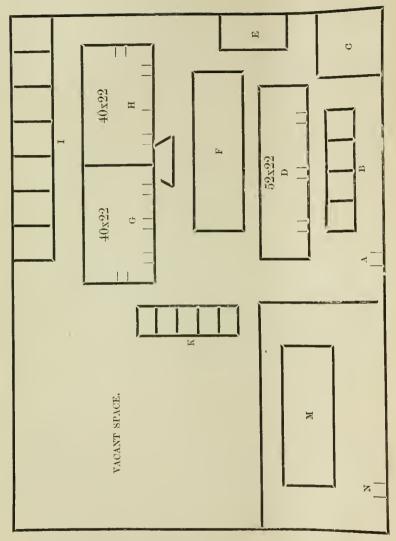
PEKIN HOSPITAL,

PEKIN, CHINA.

PEKIN, August 1st, 1886.

The completion of our new buildings marks an advance in the medical work of this hospital. The work was commenced in the fall of 1880. A building back of the street chapel in the "Crooked Pipe Stem Street" was used as a dispensary: and another building was soon secured for temporary use as a hospital. In March of the present year building operations were begun on commodions structures for permanent use.

The position of the hospital is most advantageous near the gate of "Peaceful Tranquility," in the western part of the city. It is three miles from the foreigner's quarter. The accompanying plan and pictures will give an idea of the size of the grounds and the general character of the buildings. The wards, at present three in number, are arranged on the "pavilion plan," and accommodate ten patients each. Friends who have contributed to their erection have named them respectively the "Douw," "Bakewell" and "Dodge" pavilions. The first is intended for female patients; and the founder, Miss Douw, of Albany, N. Y., also contributes towards the salary of a lady physician for the work.



PLAN OF HOSPITAL,

Presbyterian Mission,

Pekin.

- Gate to Hospital. a.
- Rooms for Students. Assistant's House. b.
- с.
- d. Dodge Pavilion.e. Cook House.
- f. Chapel.

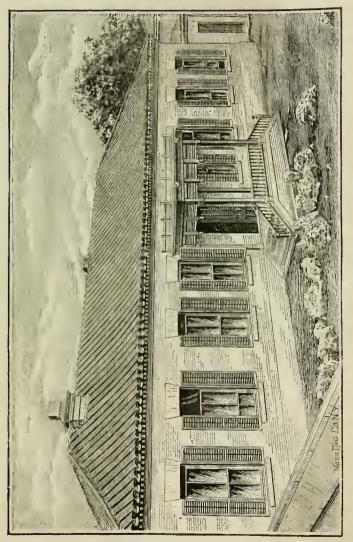
- Douw Pavilion, g. h.
- Bakewell Pavilion.
- i. Opium Refuge.k. Operating and Reception Rooms.m. Doctor's House.
- n. Doctor's Gate.

The following table shows the number of patients, new and old, treated in the dispensary since Dr. Atterbury's return, Oct. 1885:

1885.	1886.
November, 702.	March, 1181.
December, 780	April, 1140.
1886.	May, 959.
January, 956.	June, 970.
February, 730.	Jely, 955.
Total for nine months 8373	

The number of cases received into the hospital from November to March was 52. Since that time, on account of building, in-patients have not been taken. These cases represent all varities of disease and injury, and a detailed account is carefully kept.

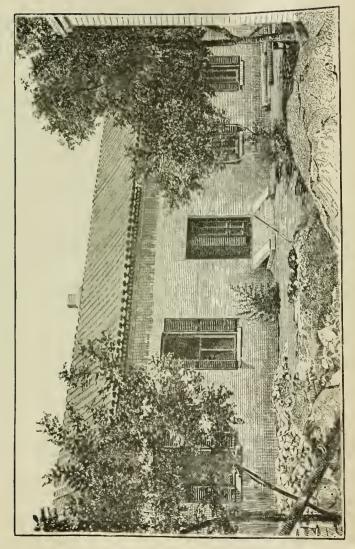
The poor we have always with us, whether living in christian America or heathen China. But the contrast between what is done for the unfortunate in New York. with its thirty or more well equipped hospitals and numerous asylums, and what the followers of Confucius and Buddha do for the relief of suffering in Pekin is very great. Many cases might be mentioned illustrating this difference. Thus, a short time ago, a boy fourteen years old was brought to the hospital by a missionary who had found him lying in the streets. The little fellow's history was a sad one. His parents, thinking that they were too poor to feed him, had taken him when four years old to the city and deliberately left him on one of the principal thoroughfares. Like thousands of other waifs he never had known a friend and had to support himself by begging. sleeping at night in some alley or doorway. Meeting with an accident which prevented his moving around, he lay in a vacant space until found by the missionary and carried to a foreign doctor. In all this city there was not a single native asylum where he could be cared for. And such instances are innumerable.



But even if the Chinese should wish to extend medical and surgical relief to the needy, the requisite knowledge and resources are utterly inadequate. Those who believe that the brains are situated in the stomach cannot be expected to treat intelligently the least important ailments. In surgery also the lack of all anatomical knowledge and the superstitious dread of entering the future state maimed in any way, prevents advance in this direction. Thus a man whose wrist was crushed by one of the gates of the city, even while it was hanging to the arm by a few shreds and when a slight cut with the knife would have given a chance for life, preferred death to such mutilation, and would not allow Dr. Atterbury to do anything. Even the loss of a tooth is often regarded with horror, and if extracted it is carefully carried away to be put into the patient's coffin at burial.

The connection between medical work and christian teaching is most close. The latter is introduced by the former, made possible by it, depends largely on it for success. While the medical work is but introductory to the work of the ordained missionary, it is the more important because it is the beginning. The great need of missionary work in China is to overcome the prejudices of the nation, and to obtain a favorable hearing for the doctrines. This is best accomplished by treating the suffering bodies; and this in close and evident connection with the teaching of the missionary's Bible. The hospital with the chapel adjoining is the true plan for missionary work in China.

With the new buildings and enlarged facilities the nsefulness of this hospital will be greatly increased. No city presents such opportunities for medical work as Pekin. As the capital of the Empire, it attracts to itself officials, students, merchants, and travellers from all the Eighteen Provinces and the Tributary States. On its



streets can be seen Coreans, Thibetans, and Mongolians. The hospital attracts this floating population, and many receive the doctor's medicines and books who would never enter a preaching chapel; while all carry to their homes full accounts of what they see and hear in the great metropolis. We hope to have thoroughly equipped buildings and a medical school, which will worthily represent to these strangers our religion and our civilization.

A good beginning has been made; but still much remains to be done. The medical class has five students, and others are constantly asking to be admitted. More suitable buildings for this purpose and a chapel capable of holding two hundred persons are needed, besides extra pavilions as the work enlarges. The running expenses amount to nearly \$3,000 a year, and must in some way be met. The new grounds and buildings have cost about \$11,000, all paid for. It is now hoped that many will be found willing to contribute what is lacking for the maintenance of the work. Frequent reports will be sent to donors as to the use made of what money they may give.

Those interested in this hospital can contribute towards any of the following objects:---

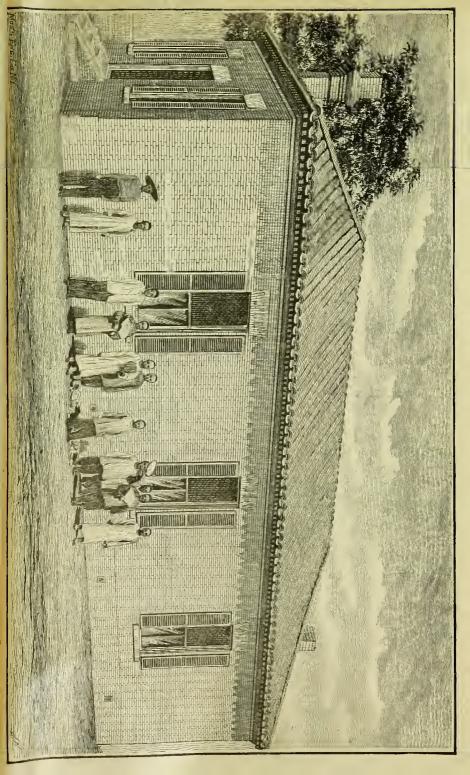
A chapel costing,	\$2,500 00
Pavilion for males or females,	2,500 00
A scholarship for Medical School, (yearly),	$60 \ 00$
A free bed in one of the wards, (yearly),	$40 \ 00$
The support of a dispensary in some neighboring	5
town, · · ·	$150 \ 00$

The donor of any of these amounts, can by naming the object of his charity, have it serve as a memorial of self or friends. Contributions can be sent either to Mr. Rankin, Treasurer, Presbyterian Board of Missions, 23 Centre Street; or Rev. Anson P. Atterbury, 415 West 87th Street, New York City. BOARD OF FOREIGN MISSIONS OF THE PRESENTERIAN CHURCH, 23 Center St., New York, Nov, sth. 1886,

I know of no form of missionary work which is to be more highly commended than that which has been undertaken by Dr. B. C. Atterbury in Pekin. During his seven years service he has nearly completed hospital buildings at a cost of \$11,000. Under date of September 16th he writes as follows : "The new buildings are almost completed, and are admirably adapted to the purpose intended. A space is reserved in the grounds for a Woman's Hospital and a Medical School. Already eight students are hard at work preparing for the practice of medicine." Dr. Atterbury is obliged to use a papier-mache manikin to illustrate the organs and functions of the human body, as dissection is not yet allowed in China. As yet everything is on a limited scale and several thousand dollars are wanted before the hospital can accomplish the work which it ought to do. Unly one in a hundred of those who ought to receive benefit can be accommodated, and while a well qualified physician is on the ground, it seems but a poor economy of resources that he should be compelled to work without thorough equipments and complete accommodations. All who are interested in this grand work, grand even in its humanitarian aspects aside from its great religious ends and aims, will find a golden opportunity to make their influence felt by contributing to the complete establishment of this institution. There is no nobler charity in our favored cities than that which opens the doors of numerous hospitals to the sick and suffering in great Eastern cities where no such relief has been known. Probably in New York no sufferer sorely wounded or grievously diseased could fail of finding some refuge in which his maladies could be treated. But in a great city like Pekin tens of thousands suffer thus, with no medical skill or comfortable quarters to mitigate their woes.

I trust that a generous coöperation may be given to Dr. Atterbury in this great work, F. F. ELLINWOOD,

Secretary of the Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions.





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Pekin, Aug. Ist, 1886.

Subscriptions to Pekin Hospital. -----000-----Cost of new building.....\$11,500. Outfit of drugs, etc., about... 2,000. \$13,500. Received from Estate of Hon.S.Wells Williams \$ 250. Mrs.William E. Dodge..... I000. Rev.D.Stuart Dodge 500. W.E.Dodge, Jr.... 250. Mrs.C.F.Pond.... 250. Mrs.A.G.Phelps.... 200. Miss Stokes Miss Carrie Stokes)..... 500. A.M.Dodge.... 200. Rev.W.W.Atterbury..... 200. Miss Douw..... 2500. Miss M.D.Atterbury..... 1000. Mr.& Mrs.B.B.Atterbury..... 1000. D.Willis Hames.... 500. B.C.Atterbury.M.D. (\$2.000 for drugs).... 5000. \$13,350.

Date Due					
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Demco 293-5	Demco 293-5				

Accession no. 12514 Author

Presbyterian church Board ...missions. Pekin hospital. Call no.

PEKING

